

SPAIN.

We have (says the Aurora) received the Madrid (zette, of the 9th, 12th and 14th of August—and a letter from an American traveller, of the 20th of the same month; papers down to the latter date are mentioned, but have not been received. The following are extracts—

"There is nothing new in this city, (Madrid) except that the king has agreed to abolish the slave trade, in consideration of the sum of the 200,000. sterling, to be paid by Great Britain, which will be liquidated by bills on the merchants in the ports of Spain, who will have permission to import British manufactures to that amount.

"The expedition to Buenos Ayres, which I learn has been long agitated, continues to be spoken of still, but that appears to be all that is done on the subject, for those who have been in this place for a long time say, that it appeared to be as far advanced every day for six months past, as at this moment. The junta of *Remplazos* are unable, and it is said unwilling to comply with their engagements. The men are it is true drafted, and ready, if there were only means to equip them and fit them out.

You will see in the gazettes of this place, which I send you, up to this date, how they speak of General Mina, and his expedition to Mexico. They speak of an address issued by him from *Soto la Marina*, in April, of the present year; but they do not publish it, nor has it appeared in any American paper received here, as I am informed. But the truth is, that with all their bombast, the expedition of Mina has dismally frightened the greatest people in Madrid.

"You must have heard of the death of General Lacy long ago. He was embarked by night at Barcelona, carried to Majorca, and there immediately shot, so by night. It is said his remains were left unburied, because he refused to receive the rites of the church, and to consent to forgive his enemies; he died with the constancy and calmness of a true hero. The order for his execution, it appears, was given prior to the sitting of the military court—but their decision has not been permitted to appear; and, it is said, was neither unanimous, nor composed of the necessary plurality to be legal: a few only were for death, some for banishment, and a still greater number for confinement in a fortress, and all these propositions would comport with the laws of this country. Sentences of military courts are always sent to the king for approbation; but the facts will show how much law was regarded. The advocate, or as he is called, the *defensor* of gen. Lacy, was a lieutenant general named *Cagigal*, who immediately upon the rising of the court, passed rapidly for Madrid, to use his influence in procuring the mildest sentence proposed by the military court, but now it appears, that Lacy was shot at Majorca, on the very same evening that general Cagigal reached this city.

"You need not express your surprise, therefore, at what I am now going to tell you about our countryman, Mr. Meade, who continues still confined, and whose confinement has been made more rigorous for some time past, as I learn. Upon the vigorous representations of our minister here (G. W. Erving, Esq.) an order was publicly issued under the royal signature, for the release of Mr. Meade, declaring that there was no cause for his imprisonment; yet, although this order was issued in the most formal and public manner, and our minister furnished with an authenticated copy, Mr. Meade was not released, nor is he yet released: when inquiry was made, it was by mere accident discovered, that another royal order (but secret) was issued at the very same time, under the royal signature, forbidding a compliance with the public order; this you may rest assured of, for there is in the possession of Mr. Erving a copy of the secret order as well as the public one; you may judge what dependence is to be placed in a government so faithless and indifferent to its boasted honor and good faith as this is. Does our government mean to submit to this kind of outrage upon the rights and liberties of its citizens? Are the whole world to laugh at us, and thus learn with what perfect impunity foreign nations may trample upon Americans?

"The English ambassador maintains as much ascendancy at this court, as on any former occasion, and there is not a man of any information in Madrid, who does not believe that it is the influence of the English minister that produced Mr. M's imprisonment and protracts his confinement. It is said, that he has made overtures for the Island of Cuba to be ceded to England, in consideration of an acquittance of all claims against Spain, for supplies and the maintenance of the British army. A schedule of the demand on these accounts it is said has been presented contemporaneously; the amount reported to be equal to fifteen millions sterling! The account has been referred to the military department, and negotiations are said to be going on for Cuba—so that you must keep a good look out on the Mississippi."

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

A highly intelligent and valuable friend has furnished us with the subjoined extract of a letter. The writer is, a very observing and sensible man. It will be seen by the contents, that the United States are gaining upon the consideration of European statesmen and philosophers. These facts are interesting; they show that our country and its institutions, its products and policy, are the themes of observation and contemplation amongst the learned men in the old world. While all who visit our country from Europe, are upbraiding in their communications

in relation to America—while these are made public, and contribute essentially to impress the mind of the several countries where published—it is proper that our citizens, in turn, should give their speculations and remarks in the same way. We can profit by their communications, and I trust rejoice in a contrast with any other nation.

"ANTWERP, JULY 20, 1817.

"A vessel is about sailing from Antwerp, for New-York, and I cannot omit the opportunity of thanking you for your letter, received some months since, accompanied with some newspapers, and the report of a committee on the subject of domestic manufactures, which has been read by many, and admired more particularly by a friend of mine, an English gentleman who is a great friend to our country. Since my residence in Europe, nothing has struck me more obviously than the increasing interest with which every thing relating to America, is heard and observed. A knowledge of the nature of our country, of our institutions, inhabitants, manners, morals, and customs, from which the war secluded the nations of Europe in a very considerable degree, is spreading with a rapidity proportionate to our increase. It is now seen, with what relish by kings and courts I leave you to judge, that the day is not very distant, in which our Republic will cease to occupy a second rank among the nations of the earth. Our short war has unfolded energies which we were not believed to possess—it has impressed information with a diamond's point, in characters which are indelible.

"The natural productions of the United States are sought for with avidity—Among other productions I brought with me a piece of the block of copper on the margin of Lake Superior. A part of it has been analyzed at the mint in Utrecht, and is placed in the museum at Leyden—another has a place at Göttingen. The report of the analysis makes it (as you know it to be) more free from alloy than any as yet known. The wise ones are turning their attention to this subject, and you may expect voyages, in the shape of philosophers, coming to make discoveries.

"After satisfying his first curiosity, an American seeks, if he does not sigh for home. The wretchedness and misery of the lower classes, abate his admiration of the stupendous works of art which Europe presents. It should, however, be added, that this has been a year of uncommon distress. And it may also be true, indeed I feel it to be so, that my curiosity, which never was extravagant, is abated by years.

"I know of nothing in the political world worth naming to you. The prevailing opinion seems to be, that things cannot remain as they are, for any considerable length of time. If you ask the reason of this opinion, you cannot receive a satisfactory answer. A few men in the green bag hold the secret, and as long as the green bag holds together, Europe, in my opinion, will hold its. Conjecture in vain, and he who ventures on it must be—not a wise man."

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR.
I observed in your last paper, a correspondence between the "Peace Society" of Massachusetts, and the Emperor of Russia and Prince Gallitzin, in which the secretary of the society endeavors to convince the Emperor and Prince that the principles of peace, as held by the society, prevail extensively, and spread rapidly, in these United States.

Admitting the fact to be as represented by the secretary, I must question the propriety of this officious making it known to all Europe. If we are prepared, or preparing, for submission to the first invader, it would seem to me that in order to put the evil day as far off as possible, policy would require us to keep it secret as long as we can, and not to invite invasion by an avowal that the doctrine of non-resistance had gained, and was gaining, great ground among us. If, as has been frequently asserted in English prints, the "Holy Alliance" are about to aid "the adored Ferdinand" in subjugating his revolted colonies in South America, and requiring the United States to join them in their crusade, it must be highly gratifying to that alliance to be informed that we will not only withhold our assistance from our friends and neighbors, but will not even defend ourselves.

In sober truth, Mr. Editor, I think it the height of folly, while the potentates of Europe are all keeping up vast standing armies—and while, as we have been often informed, the Emperor of Russia is devoting his attention in a particular manner to the exercise and improvement of his troops—to be at so much pains to circulate the belief that we are beating our swords into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning-hooks, and will learn war no more. Emperors and kings cannot love us, as our government is a continued reproach on theirs; and if we teach them they need not fear us, where is our safety?

None can more sincerely wish than I do that all contentions between men, and nations, were at an end, and that universal peace blessed the world; but while crowned heads continue to date and erect the principles of liberty, and while they keep up vast armies of mercenaries, who may at no great distance of time be disgorged on our shore to blot out of existence the only republic on earth, I would wish them to know, that God has given us the ability and the disposition to defend ourselves, and all that is dear to us, against any earthly power that may invade us; and that while Europe is filled with wolves, Americans will not all become sheep.

A JERREYMAN.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

BONAPARTE.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION FROM ST. HELENA.

The following memorandum of observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some English gentlemen lately at St. Helena, has been transmitted to us from that island. We have the most positive assurance given to us of the narrative being accurate (though we have not all that passed at length) and it is worthy of the peculiar attention of the public. It should turn out that any passages are in the slightest degree incorrect, we shall make it our business to point out and rectify the mistake.

"Memorandum of Observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some gentlemen who lately touched at St. Helena, in their way to England.

"After the usual salutations, Bonaparte alluded to Gardanne's mission, by observing, that he had shewn the road from Constantinople to Persia—then rapidly adverting to India, he asked what the Russians were about on their Asiatic frontiers? And with little attention to the replies, proceeded to speak of the power of the different sovereigns, and of their views. The Russians, he said, were the most formidable people in Europe; England and France had not the same military advantages, although their troops had more moral power than any of the other nations. A Frenchman on becoming a soldier leaves a better country than any he can be called to serve in—and the Englishman in general finds himself worse off abroad than at home; so that only the refuse of the population are inclined to enter the army. The Russian, on the contrary, ceases to be a miserable slave, and becomes a freeman, when he quits Russia. He improves his condition; he finds comfort which he could never enjoy at home; and consequently Alexander might increase his army to any amount upon service out of his own dominions; and, if he organized Poland well, he would secure the command of Europe. Alexander's object had always been to take Constantinople, but he, Napoleon, had distinctly told him that he would never permit the Greek Cross to be placed on the crown of the Czar. Austria was willing to assist the views of Russia, if she herself was to be guaranteed in the possession of the provinces contiguous to the Turkish frontier; so that France and England would be left alone to defend Turkey. In speaking of the power of Russia for objects of conquest, he said the Cossacks were formidable, not so much from their numbers as from their peculiar ability to endure privations in traversing unknown countries. They also resembled the Bedouin Arabs in the gift of vision—so great in this respect was the faculty of the Bedouins, that when in Egypt upon an occasion when he wished by means of his telescope to observe a body of men that appeared on the horizon, he had scarcely levelled his glass when a Bedouin near him recognized with the naked eye another Bedouin, and described his dress, &c. so as to distinguish the tribe to which he belonged.

"England, he said, could never become a continental power. Forty-five thousand men, with all the bravery of the nation, could never give her authority on the continent. A naval and commercial system was alone adapted to her situation, and can alone preserve her from the ruin with which she was threatened. Lord Wellesley was right in saying that the distress was permanent. Lord Castlereagh had made himself a courtier to the sovereigns, and had neglected the interests of England. England was like the dog looking at its shadow in the water, and who dropped the meat out of its mouth. If there had been an able minister in the British cabinet at the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, the terms of the peace would have been very different from those concluded on. The utmost possible extension of commerce, and a total relinquishment of continental military ambition, could alone rescue England from its present difficulties. The king of Portugal should have been made to grant five years exclusive privilege of trade with the Brazils, as the price of the Portuguese throne.

"In former times the English ministers had made peace like merchants, and had filled the pockets of their country. The present ministers had set up for gentlemen, and had ruined themselves.

"In the year 1783, England threatened to go to war again, if France did not agree to the commercial treaty, which specially ruined her. The French ministers were obliged to accede to the demand, as they had no money, though the consequences were foreseen. The documents in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangères would prove this anecdote. England, in throwing away the advantage of her naval power, acted like Francis I. at Pavia, who having stationed a battery of 45 pieces of cannon, (in those days a numerous force of artillery,) and which battery would have insured him the victory, interposed himself and his gens d'armes between the guns and the hostile lines, so that they could not fire; and drawing his magnificent grand sabre, he lost the battle. The naval blockade was like rubbing the body with oil to prevent perspiration, and suffering, as my face does this moment, (said Bonaparte) an eruption, for the want of it. If England made use of her maritime superiority, she might send ambassadors to command foreign courts. Now she was insulted with prohibitory decrees in every petty state. With 45,000 men, he repeated again and again, England can never become a continental power; besides, the attempt would be fatal to

that free constitution in which the English so justly prided themselves, and which, in truth, has been the source of her extraordinary power, commensurate with her extent. What had been the result of her military efforts? She had got possession of his person, and an opportunity to shew her want of generosity. She had disturbed the legitimacy of thrones, since he was the lawful sovereign of France. He wished for general peace, as it was his true interest, and the only way by which he could be relieved from the rock on which he was now confined.

"He then entered into a long personal tirade against governor Lowe, on the treatment he had received, and of the many misrepresentations of his conduct which had been put forth. He spoke of Mr. Warden's publication as unfounded in almost every particular, and expressed himself in the severest terms of Lord Bathurst's speech. He was surprised, he said, at Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Liverpool's want of decent propriety towards him on the discussion, as he thought he had shewn them civilities to assure him a more liberal treatment. England, he concluded, was in a curious predicament—she has won all, and is ruined."

BRITISH OFFICERS AND SPANISH PATRIOTS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 3.
We have taken some pains to ascertain the precise state of circumstances in the case of the ten British officers on Friday committed for trial, by the judges of the Circuit Court now in session; and offer the following outline as one which we believe may be relied on as far as it goes. Colonel John D. Needham, captain John D. Perkins, captain J. B. Holland, capt.—Ferrier, lieutenants Richard Stacey, James Stacy and Charles Webster; Surgeon Robert Fry, Sergeant-Major Benjamin Parkes, and Frederick Boix, said to be a Cossack Nobleman, are the persons implicated in the alleged misdemeanors. The substance of the charge was, that they made arrangements last summer in Brussels to combine and create a regiment of Cavalry with which to join the Patriots in South America. With this design they embarked at Antwerp on board the American ship Parnasso and arrived at New-London a few weeks ago. From there they came to Philadelphia and took their passages on board the brig Ellen of this port, which vessel cleared out last week for Surinam. They were accompanied by John Williams and Peter Hogan, who were to have served in the capacities of Sergeants or Commissaries, and by whose information to the Spanish Consul, the intended expedition was discovered and interrupted. It appears that each man was fully provided with cavalry equipments, and there was no doubt of their intention to take a part with the patriots in carrying on hostilities. They were regularly drilled every morning at the Colonel's quarters in Philadelphia until arrested, and most, if not all of them, it was understood, had been in the British service. One of them wore the Waterloo badge in his button hole. After very full examination of many witnesses on both sides, the Court remanded them all to prison, where they are to remain till April (the time of their trial) unless they can give bail each one in the sum of three thousand dollars.

Adverting to the ostensible state of things in Europe, it is remarkable that British officers should have been associated in the Capital of the Netherlands for waging war against Spain. Either the authority or the disposition of the English and the Dutch governments, for repressing hostilities against that of Spain, would seem somewhat questionable.

Since the above has been in type, we learn that a special Court will be held in December for the trial of the above named gentlemen.

NOTE.—If a man is accused of committing a murder, or robbing the public mail, or any other heinous crime, he is commonly held to bail in the penalty of a few hundred dollars; of course, if guilty, he goes out of the way; and his friends get clear of the forfeiture by a quibble of law, in most cases, or by petition to the executive. But in this free country, strangers on a suspicion of patriotism and generous feelings, are imprisoned in jail, or held to meet the accusation of the Spanish minister in the enormous penalty of three thousand dollars each!

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

We have lately visited the paper mills of T. Gilpin & Co. on the Brandywine, and witnessed the performance of their new machine for manufacturing paper on an extensive scale, which promises to be an important addition to the arts and manufactures of our country. This process of making paper delivers a sheet of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length—in one continued unbroken succession of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or lesser thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession as they are filled, and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper in its texture is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual manner of workmanship—as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength of what is called well closed and well shut sheets. The mills and engines now prepared are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper mills, and will employ a water power equal to about 12 or 15 pair of millstones of the usual size.

The apparatus and machine are on a principle and construction entirely new, and are patented by the inventors here. It has been very expensive, and has been brought to its present state of perfection with much labor, ingenuity and perseverance.

It is with much pleasure we announce the success of this machine; and we hope it will tend to secure our country against the importations from abroad, which have so much interfered with our domestic arrangements; and we are also much gratified in believing that its establishment on our own stream, so immediately in the neighborhood of this place, will aid its improvement, and add to the valuable manufactures on the Brandywine.

[D. L. Watchman.]

NEWS.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 10.

IMPORTANT MISSION.

We are credibly and satisfactorily informed, that Cesar A. Rodney, Esq. of Delaware, John Graham, Esq. of Washington, and Theodore Bland, Esq. of Baltimore, have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to South America, on business, we believe, relative to the independence of that country, and H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. of this city, will go out as secretary to the mission. It is expected they will proceed in a few days in the Congress frigate from Annapolis. We think it proper to remark, that our information is not derived from either of the gentlemen above named, or any one connected with them, yet it may be entirely relied on.

Judge Bland, it is probable, will resign his seat on the bench of the Baltimore county court, in the course of the present week—an event which will be sincerely regretted by the whole bar and the public generally; such is the estimation in which he is held, as a citizen, an impartial, upright and independent judge, and as a man of superior talents and profound legal acquirements.

The governor of the island of Martinique issued a decree on the 20th September last, annulling the one promulgated on the 18th January last, which gave permission for the importation of certain articles of provision into that island, and its dependencies; declaring, as the circumstances which gave rise to the former act no longer existed, that from and after the 10th ult. foreign wheat flour should not be admitted into the ports of that colony; and that from the same date, the accustomed duties upon rice, Indian corn, &c. which had been suspended, should be established and received.

Capt. Cole, of the sloop *Rose* in Bloom, arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening last, in five days from Norfolk, passed above Craney Island, the United States schooner *Hornet*, from Gibraltar, with despatches from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

It is reported that the United States ship *Franklin*, Capt. Stewart, will sail from Annapolis during the present week, with Mr. Russ, minister to Great Britain. The *Franklin* will proceed directly from England to the Mediterranean, to relieve the *Washington*, Commodore Chauncey, which is to return to the United States.

AFRICANA.—Last evening, as the steam boat *Surprise* was returning from Annapolis, Mr. Richard Sears, a promising young man of this city, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned. The boat was instantly stopped, and the utmost vigilance exercised by Capt. Spencer and the passengers to rescue him, but in vain. His body has not yet been found.

It will be observed, by the bills of the day, that the managers of the Baltimore Theatre have engaged Mr. Ixeledon, the celebrated English vocal performer, for a few nights; and that he will make his first appearance here this evening.

The three men, belonging to the South American privateer *Congreso*, Capt. Almeida, who were indicted on a charge of piracy, have had their trial at Boston, and were acquitted. On Tuesday evening last the trial closed; the jury, after a short consultation, returning a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

It is stated in the Boston papers, that Elbridge Gerry, Esq. son of the late Vice President, has been appointed Surveyor of that port.

Theatrical.—MR. BLISSETT.—We have observed a critique in a Lexington paper of October 18, which speaks highly in the praise of "our old favorite, Mr. Blissett," who, it appears, is attached to the company performing there. This intelligence will be gratifying to his numerous friends in Baltimore and elsewhere, and will at once put to rest the frequent reports we have heard of the death of this inimitable performer.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"Havana, Oct. 20.
"I take the liberty to enclose to you some of the latest advices that have been received from New Spain, also a new regulation with regard to the tobacco trade of this island. The former I believe will prove to be as correct as official reports usually are upon similar occasions. In my own opinion, from the knowledge I have of that country, together with information derived from a variety of private advices which I have had access to, I do not believe that there is a vestige of Mina and his party now in existence."

Enclosed in the above letter were two Havana Gazettes, of the 19th and 20th October; but they contain nothing except the account of the taking of a fort in New Spain, called Sombiero or Comanja, from whence Mina made his escape. The Royalists immediately destroyed the fort, and shot all the prisoners whom they took in it.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 9.
We were yesterday favored with Bordeaux papers to the 1st of October brought by the *Lucey Ann*. They contain no marine or commercial intelligence.

An article under the head of *Marselles*, Sept. 20th, states that the American squadron in the road of Naples has given a splendid entertainment to an English Admiral, who had arrived there in a vessel of his own nation. The Admiral, not willing to be behind hand in civility, gave in his turn a brilliant fete to the Americans.

The king of Naples is said to be very sick.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PIERRES, (MART.) SEPT. 26.

I request you will inform the commerce of Philadelphia that the admission of flour from the United States is forbidden here after the 10th of October next.

I have the honor to be with perfect consideration and esteem,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHELL,

JOHN STEEL, Esq.

Collector, &c. Philadelphia.

We learn that an engraving has recently been finished in Paris, representing 3000 American militia obtaining a victory over 12,000 veteran troops at New-Orleans.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. ALEXANDER S. WADSWORTH, Captain of the U. S. ship *Independence*, in this port; Lieut. WILLIAM B. FITCH, to command the U. S. brig *Prometheus*; Lieut. JOHN R. MADISON, to command the U. S. s. *Sch. Lynx*, vice Lieut. STORER, ordered to the Congress.

Selections from English papers, received at the Columbian Office.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.—The continental journals tell us, that Lord Strangford is commissioned to prevail on the court of Stockholm to grant more indulgence to English commerce. If they mean by this, that he is to pray a relaxation of the duties on the import of British manufactures into Sweden, we suspect that his Lordship's business is nearly done to his hand. From all the accounts which we have seen, the Swedish court is by this time sensible of its impolicy, in suffering the contraband traders of Sweden to rise paramount to her merchants, and her laws.

In the meantime less is purchased from Sweden than formerly, since she has deprived herself of the benefit of selling, by her declaration that she will not buy. She has no manufactures wherewith to command a foreign market; nor, without even excepting her best article, her iron, has she any species of raw produce which neighboring nations cannot do without. The particular situation, therefore, in which Sweden is placed, rather aggravates than qualifies the mischief she must experience from her disregard of the general principles of commerce.

The king of Spain has ratified a treaty concluded at Paris in June last, by which he accedes to the acts of the Congress of Vienna, and is incorporated with the great European confederacy.

It is said at Berlin, the king of Prussia will make a visit to St. Petersburg, on his return from France.

The committee of the General Shipping Interest in London, have determined to lay before the ministry a remonstrance against a fresh duty on timber imported from the British North American colonies.

The interest of the National Debt of France has been regularly paid in specie; we cannot therefore account why their Five Per Cents. should be so low as 66 to 67.

There has been a change in the French ministry, of men only. The marshal St. Cyr, has succeeded general Clark, as minister of war; and M. Moie, the viscount de Boucage, as minister of marine. All four are considered as men of talents, and the new ministers having had great experience, their appointment reflects credit on the judgment of Louis 18th.

The success of the British arms against the native princes in India continued uninterrupted.

SEPT. 18.

We publish to-day a variety of extracts from various official documents presented to the House of Commons last session, relating to the revenue, commerce and manufactures of our country, and which, by order of the House, have been just printed. One of the most striking circumstances in these reports is the great increase of the revenue within the last twenty years. In 1797, the revenue was 26,820,629l. 13s. 4d. In 1816, it was 73,022,675l. 16s. 11 1-4d.; being nearly three-fold.

HAERLEM, (HOLLAND) SEPT. 18.

We have the following from Lisie: "We are now positively informed, that the hope of a speedy diminution of the army of occupation is wholly unfounded. All the endeavors which our ministers have employed to induce the allied powers to such a step have been in vain; it seems that Great Britain was the power that made the least opposition to it."

BRUSSELS, (BELGIUM) SEPT. 20.

The duke of Wellington has been engaged in reviewing the Allied Army of Observation, accompanied by the king of Prussia. After the winter cantonments are arranged, the duke will repair, as usual, to Paris, for his recreation.

The Dutch national expenses for the present year are nine millions of florins less than last year; and will be reduced the next, to 72 millions of florins, [about 29 millions of dollars.]

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 31.

Mr. John M. Forbes has been recognized by our government in the quality

of consul general of the United States in Denmark.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 14.

A complete union has been effected in Bavaria between the Lutheran and the Reformed churches. In Munich and Bamberg the pastors of the two sects preach alternately to the same flocks.

During the last summer twenty-five vessels descended the Danube, having on board 7000 Wurtemberg emigrants.

NAPLES, AUG. 12.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, yesterday visited the American Admiral's ship Washington, of 84 guns, and was received with great ceremony by Commodore CHANDLER.

PARIS, SEPT. 12.

The secretary of state announced the appointment of the count of Escotais, to reside at the Cape of Good Hope, as naval and commercial agent for France; and that the direct intercourse between France and the Cape has been extended, by a British order in council, to the year 1820.

We have already mentioned a wolf which wages a war of extermination against the dogs. There now exists in the environs of Dun (Meuse) a she-wolf no less terrible. They count already forty dogs which she has devoured within a month. The hunters are in pursuit of her, and a notary has already killed five whelps of six she has. This cruel beast has inspired the dogs with such terror, that fear is visible in their appearance, and they dare not defend themselves.

SEPT. 14.

They write in the Lausanne Gazette, that the Rhine has again devastated all the country between Ragatz and the Lake of Constance. This river, in the night of the 27th and 28th of August, was raised above all the dykes; and, after having broken down the most of them, precipitated itself into the plains, and ruined the finest harvests. Haag and Salez in Werdenberg, Diepold, Schmitter, Widnace in the Rhodanthal, have been submerged. The valleys in the midway towards Bernang, appear one immense lake. Boats have carried relief to places where water had never been seen.

At Thurbach, the Rhine has inundated the magazines of salt. At Oberried, only, the inhabitants, called out by the tocsin, were able to resist the torrent.

In many places the ancient bed of the river is deserted, and covered with sand. The commissaries of government are hastening to the Rhodanthal, and all the corporations rival each other in zeal on this distressing occasion.

MAIL STAGES!!

If the Editors of the Commentator cannot employ themselves more usefully than in assailing one of the most persevering attempts at public accommodation which the Western Country has ever witnessed, they had much better continue at the harmless occupation of abusing the Editors of the Argus. Whatever mortal man can do, has been done by Col. Johnson, to bring this establishment to perfection. He has furnished as good horses and carriages as the country can afford. It was an untold experiment, and required nearly 20,000 dollars to carry it into operation. Is it liberal, is it just, that after all this expense, and hazard, he should be made responsible for occasional delays of the mail, and individual disappointment, caused by weather such as was scarcely ever seen, and roads which disgrace a civilized country? Can he turnpike the roads? Is it his interest to break his carriages, and not only lose his custom, but pay the expense of mending? The stages which are called "crazy four wheeled carriages," are new, made for the purpose, built in the western country, and the best which could be obtained.

We can attribute this attack to nothing but deep political rancor. This is "no partyism"—it will assail every public improvement, every attempt to ameliorate the condition of our country, if undertaken by a republican, and an advocate for a new election! Argus.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 21.

The valuable Saw-Mill on the bank of the river called the Ox Saw-Mill, owned by Mr. J. Palmer, was consumed by fire on Friday evening last. The loss is estimated at about seven thousand dollars.

At the late session of the Supreme Court at Zanesville, Jacob Lewis was found guilty of the murder of Samuel Jones, and received sentence of death.—Wednesday, 31st of December, is appointed for his execution.

MAYSVILLE, NOV. 21.

Agreeably to the order of Mason Court, was executed on Saturday the 15th inst. BEN, who stood convicted for the murder of Mr. Knetzer. A numerous assembly attended to witness this affecting scene. It must have afforded peculiar sensations to every reflecting mind, who viewed this unfortunate man just on the threshold of eternity, and meeting death, not with a wild and enthusiastic rant, not with madness and thirsting for revenge of those who are placed as the guardians of civil society and the executioners of the laws, but with a broken and contrite spirit, a heart touched with the heinousness of his crime and the justice of his punishment, and from his repeated declarations to those who professed to be judges of that change of heart which is necessary to the enjoyment of peace in this world and in that which is to come, evidence was left that he, during his confinement, found peace with God

through our Lord Jesus Christ, and experienced the application and felt the virtue of the blood shed on Calvary's mount to heal a distempered world. This, (admitting the impressions made on the minds of numbers to be correct respecting the late state of this man,) adds to the extensive cloud of witnesses in favor of the amazing benignity and timely interference of sovereign mercy to poor sinners.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A Meeting of the Citizens of Lexington and surrounding country is requested on SATURDAY next the 6th of December, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a company, and asking the legislature for an act of incorporation, to cut a canal from some point on the Kentucky river near Boonsborough, passing through this place, to the mouth of Elkhorn.

It is supposed that the legislature of Kentucky, which will convene on Monday, will, immediately after organizing and appointing committees, take up the question of a new election of governor.

The operation of Lithotomy was performed by Dr. DUDLEY on Mr. S. Owens, of this place, on Wednesday last, and a stone was taken from him one and three-fourths of an inch in length, and one and a half inch in thickness, weighing nearly two ounces. The patient is doing well. This is the first operation for stone that has been performed in Lexington. The skillful and eminent operator on the present occasion, extracted a stone from a little boy in the town of Paris some time ago, in which case one limb had become much shorter and not more than two-thirds the size of the other. On the recovery of this little patient from the operation, his limb began to improve, and soon after obtained its proper size and length. The improving condition of the healing art is flattering to the cause of human happiness, and it would almost seem to sanction the pleasing speculation that old age will at one day be the only outlet, saving accident, to human existence. Our Medical College, Kentucky, the western country at large, may well be proud of a professional man of the skill and talent of Dr. DUDLEY.

REVIVAL OF PARTY SPIRIT.

An eastern paper conjectures, that the discussion in Congress of the question of recognizing the independence of the South American republics, will revive party spirit in the United States. We have never believed that party spirit was put to rest: we have never been convinced of the sincerity of federal professions on this subject: we believe that the rancor of the leaders of that party has never ceased, and that it is as vindictive, though not so undisguised, as ever it was, towards the republicans. That our impressions on this point have been correct, is demonstrated by the fact, that wherever the federalists have had an ascendancy in the politics of any state, they have continued, amidst all their harmonious declarations, to persecute and proscribe republicans from all participation in their offices and councils.

But we entirely concur with the eastern Editor, in the substance of his conjecture. The federalists will generally, perhaps to a man, oppose the acknowledgment of South American independence; while all those real republicans, who are not merely nominal, but practical, friends of the rights of mankind, and who are enlightened as to the true interests of the United States, will support the recognition of that independence. Leading federalists, unless they change their very nature, will ever be found arrayed against free government: they will denounce the republicans as Jacobins and enemies to their country, for daring to receive the ambassadors of any Southern republic, or for placing any such republic on an equality with other independent powers: they will probably alarm and threaten the country with the vengeance and hostility of the "Holy League" of European despots; and we shall not be surprised, if they invite by their conduct the European powers to compel us, by force of arms, to submit to that course of policy which they shall prescribe in relation to the South Americans. Thus did they cheer and encourage England, in her hostility towards us, in and before the late war: and thus they will doubtless, on the South American question, excite and exacerbate party spirit, to its bitterest malignity, among the people of the United States.

The republican party, however, have learned to pursue the policy which they think right, without regard to the silly or unprincipled clamors of federalism; and we hope that the majority in Congress will be restrained, neither by timid republicans nor aristocratic federalists, from extending to a brave American people the civility of recognizing their national existence.

A New York federal print avers, that after the President, in his late tour, reached Connecticut, he could find decent people only among the federalists, and that this was the cause of his associating with that party in New England! A remark of this sort, besides being entirely untrue, and a calumny upon the republicans of New England, evinces the genuine malignity of federalism, and its overbearing insolence. Because in Massachusetts they have a majority, the possession of this majority is converted into a proof that the minority are not decent men.—

As well might we say that the republicans of Kentucky afford the only decent society in the state. But the federal Editor has oversight his mark: for, if New England republicans were not decent, how came federalists to associate with them, on every occasion, in committees for addressing and making arrangements to receive Mr. Monroe?

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. NORVELL.—I am informed, that the Trustees of this institution have elected two republicans, to fill the vacancies lately existing in their body—with a view to obviate some of those reasons for reformation by the legislature, which had become so apparent to every person.

There are now as many as nine decided republicans in the board—ten decided federalists—and two moderate federalists, who generally join their brethren in a case of difficulty. The complexion of the board is hence still decidedly federal; and its composition is now the most unsuitable for the dispatch of business, and the promotion of harmony, that could possibly be imagined. There will now be a constant, a zealous, unyielding struggle for the ascendancy: the federalists will strain every nerve, to keep that bare majority, which they still possess; and the republicans will exert themselves with as much zeal, to secure that superiority, which they have so nearly attained. There are now only two ways in which any important business can be transacted—one of which is, by collecting every federal member, so as to form a majority, by which federal measures can be carried—the other is, by threatening the board with the legislature, so as to compel the federal members to vote for liberal measures with these republicans, in order to preserve their seats. The latter method has succeeded very well on several late occasions; but it is a question, worthy of the most serious consideration, whether it would not be better at once to make the board republican, and thus destroy forever its party contentions, and ensure a liberal, enlightened, and popular course of management? It seems to me that no person can hesitate a moment for an answer. Admit that the majority, avowedly through fear of public opinion and dread of reform by the legislature, have latterly done their duty—is this any security that they will continue to do it? Have they not obviously acted from compulsion? Will they never become familiar with this legislative scare-crow, if it be made nothing more, and then remain obstinately refractory? Or is it not better to have men in office, who can be trusted, and who will discharge their duties freely, than to have those who must forever be watched, and dragged into the performance of their duties? The legislature, I trust, will be found ready to perform its duty, in relation to this important institution.

A PARENT.

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The ship Martha, arrived at Nantucket, touched at Rio Grande on the 6th of September, where it was reported that a second revolt had taken place at Pernambuco, and that the CITY WAS IN POSSESSION OF THE PATRIOTS. We hope that the intelligence may be true; but being in the shape of a report, it should not be implicitly credited.

The royal Gazette of Caracas gives an account of the Spaniards, 700 strong, under Col. Pimenes, having attacked the patriot troops in the town of Guira, on the 27th of August, and carried it by storm, killing and capturing 250 to 300 patriots, taking 4 pieces of cannon and many muskets, and compelling the remainder of the patriots to retreat on board their vessels. The Spanish loss was, of course, by the royal news, a mere bagatelle—13 killed and 7 wounded. The royalists, under Gen. Calzada, are said to have taken, Sept. 4, the villages of Payara, Santa Lucia, and two others; and a skirmish between a small Spanish force and a patriot detachment, near St. Raphael Orinoco, Sept. 6, resulted in a victory on neither side. Another royal account from Llanos mentions an action at Oseurote which lasted two days. The number of the independents is stated to have amounted to 400, of which 200 were killed, and a great number wounded. The Spaniards suffered no other loss than a few horses wounded with the lance! The same Gazette contains a royal pardon and amnesty from Ferdinand VII. to all those comprehended in the past or present revolution in South America, and invites them to return to their homes. Another loan of 200,000 dollars, for the support of the army, was lately raised among the merchants of Caracas and La Guayra.

A letter from Caracas, of Sept. 26, says—"The insurgents have been worsted in all directions, as you will see by the public papers I send you herewith. Yesterday accounts were received of a complete victory by Calzado over Paez. The latter lost 400 men killed, and 500 prisoners, 900 horses, a great number of cattle, and all his camp equipage.—This battle was subsequent to that announced in the Gazette. A few battles more of this importance, will certainly reduce the insurgent forces to a mere skeleton. The loss of their horses will be most severely felt by them. Deserters are daily presenting themselves, who are sent to their respective homes. Gen. Morillo has ordered all the prisoners to be set at liberty, they enjoying the benefit of the indulto."

A Curacao paper, of October 4, states that "a meteor of considerable length, and of a most luminous appearance, coming from a S. W. direction, passed over Otrabanda, precisely at noon on Thursday last; the head was nearly round, and

from it towards the middle of a bluish cast. The whole form appeared tapering, and ended in a waving tail of fire. At the moment it was seen the sun was shining in full splendor. We understand that a contagious and most fatal fever prevails at present in the island of Porto Rico, and we have no doubt but measures will be adopted to prevent its being communicated to this colony by vessels arriving here from that island."

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq.

Mr. Barry is neither a candidate for the office of President of the Senate, nor would he serve if elected, as we have no doubt he would be, were he a candidate. The "very good paper" of Mr. Pope has uselessly wasted its scribbles on the subject; its paragraphs may be entitled "Barry's Labor Lost."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

THE FLORIDAS.

Captain Arnold, of the ship Lucy from Bordeaux, has brought out despatches for government from the American minister at the Court of Spain. It is presumed that these despatches relate to the negotiations carrying on between the United States and Spain as to the purchase of the Floridas. It is distinctly understood, on very good authority, that Great Britain has said to Spain, "If you choose to keep the Floridas it is well; but if you determine to sell them, we think we have a right to the preference, and we shall expect the first offer." This language has offended and embarrassed the Court of Madrid, although we do not believe it will influence its determination; indeed we feel confident that that determination is made, and is now in the United States. We come to this conclusion from a knowledge of the fact that the Spanish Minister, Don Onis, has at this moment in his possession sealed despatches from his Court, which despatches are directed not to open until the meeting of Congress!!!

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

COMMODORE HULL.

It has excited much surprise, that the state of Connecticut has not, till this late day, granted any honorable memorial to their distinguished citizen, Com. HULL, for his important services during the late war.—The mystery of it is, that Connecticut until now, has been federal. The moment republicanism became triumphant, that moment was an effort made to award to the gallant Hull, the honors so justly due to his energy and intrepidity.—His achievement was one of the most brilliant of the whole war. He it was who was first destined to encounter the imposing greatness of the British name. He bore down upon the *Guerrriere* under all the impressions of British supremacy and invincibility, and first taught his countrymen the practicability of bringing down the naval flag of England—thus inspiring a degree of confidence which was undoubtedly highly useful in succeeding conflicts. While almost all our other naval officers, who have had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, have received from their respective states the honors so justly their due, Com. Hull's, although first earned, are last spoken of; and probably no effort honorable to his prowess and patriotism would ever have been made in Connecticut, had not REPUBLICANISM have become gloriously triumphant in that long benighted region.

Our readers will recollect, in our paper of the 3d inst. we published the Report of the republican committee of the Legislature of Connecticut, concluding with a resolve, that an elegant *Sword and pair of Pistols* be presented to Commodore Hull, as an expression of the approbation of his native state of his gallant achievements. We have since seen a Connecticut paper, which states the degrading fact, that the above Resolution has received the negative of the Federal Council of that State!!!—Comment on the above is unnecessary. It carries with it the evidence of its own degeneracy. The men who during the war declared it immoral and irreligious to rejoice at our victories, still retain all their hostile feelings towards our navy, army, and every thing which has contributed to exalt the Republic, and give it a station among the first-rate powers of the world. It is important that this fact should be known, as it will give the finishing stroke to the *British Faction in America*. Our high-minded young men, who love their country, and glory in its rapid advancement to power and consequence, will indignantly spurn the individuals who would again reduce us to degraded and colonial vassalage.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed of the loss of the Steam Boat LEXINGTON, near Natchez;—four persons drowned; none of the cargo saved. This accident happened during the night when the passengers were in bed, and was caused by the vessel running on a snag.—R-porter.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A STATED meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Grand Wagon, on WEDNESDAY next, precisely at the going down of the sun. By order of the Grand Sachem,

N. S. PORTER, Sec'y.
Month of Beavers 29th,
I. D. 326.

Nov. 29—1t

PARCHMENT.

SUITS for Deeds, Blank Books, &c. for sale at TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK'S, next door to Wm. Leavy's, Main street.

Nov. 29—3t

APPRENTICES.

WANTED immediately, two or three APPRENTICES to the Boot and Shoe Making Business.

LEAVING YOUNG.

Lexington, Nov. 29—3t

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm will come forward and settle their balances immediately.

They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand; said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general.

Also—Their STOCK OF GOODS in the house of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following property, viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Cheapside, running back to Mill street, their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, running back to Water street, which they purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about Two Acres. Their LAGGING FACTORY and LOT, containing about Two Acres.

And on the 1st day of January they will sell about TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; they are Hacklers, spinners and Weavers.

A valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in Lebanon, Ohio.

TWO LOTS on the Russell road, near George Coons's, containing about Six Acres.

Any person feeling inclined to purchase any of the above described property at the present time, possession will be given immediately, except the Negroes.

JAMES MORRISON,
JOSEPH BOSWELL,
DAVID SUTTON,
BUSHROD BOSWELL.

Lex. Nov. 29, 1817—f

NOTICE.

WILLIAM LEAVY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his son, WILLIAM A. LEAVY, into copartnership in his mercantile concern. The business in future will be conducted under the name of WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, Nov. 29—3t

WM. LEAVY & SON
Have just received a general assortment of MERCHANDISE.

Which they will sell low for Cash.
Lexington, Nov. 29—3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, made by J. & E. Woodruff to Charles Wilkins, on the 12th day of July, 1814, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY the 1st day of December, 1817, part of a LOT OF GROUND, conveyed in trust by said deed, situated on Mechanic's street, Lexington. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

P. BRADLEY,
For C. Wilkins.

Nov. 29—3t

FOR SALE.

An excellent Merchant Mill, Saw-Mill and a seat for a distillery on east Hickman, ten miles from Lexington, and four miles from the Kentucky River. There are in the Mill pair of Stones, 1 pair French Burrs, one pair Laurel Hill and one pair of Red River. The saw mill is new, as also the mill dam. A good Log house and fifty acres of land, will also be sold with the Premises. This property was formerly in the possession of Mr. Teggarden, and will be sold on advantageous terms. Enquire of the Premises, of

BENJ. FUTHEY.

Nov. 29—3t

Bills on New-Orleans,
DRAFTS on any date, not exceeding four months, will be purchased at the OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE BANK OF THE U. STATES, at LEXINGTON.

WANTED, at the same place, BILLS ON PITTSBURG.

E. SALOMON, CASHIER.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1817—f

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING private business unsettled that will occupy all his attention for some time, and intending to be absent after January some months, perhaps, he calls on all persons in arrears to him, either in his own name or on account of his partnerships, to come forward and settle their accounts during this and the next month, the whole of which time he will be devoted to this object. Such as may not be adjusted by that period will be left in the hands of an attorney to close.

I offer for sale, on very low terms, about seventy or eighty BUILDING LOTS, in one of the most thriving and handsome parts of the town; five HOUSES and LOTS, some handsomely finished and well located, and near to and fronting on the New Market street; and also my FARM, reserving my Garden and four or five acres of land. On the Farm are seven superb sites for tasty improvements, excellent for some in the neighborhood. I will give such credits as may be agreed upon, from sixty days to four years.

F. RIDGELY.
Lexington, Nov. 29—5t

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up, by John Woolfolk, near Ruyell's Mill, on north Elkhorn, a BAY MARE, about fifteen hands high, strong made, supposed to be four years old, not branded, some saddle spots on her back—valued at \$20. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1817.

A. THOMSON, J. P.

Nov. 29—3t

HENRY LEUBA,
WATCH-MAKER,

From Paris in France, where he has worked for ten years, and with the best French Makers of N. POLEON.

Is now settled in this town, where he has opened a shop in Short street, opposite Mr. O. Keen's Livery Stable, where he will repair all kinds of Watches, plain Repeaters, and Patent Levers, and warrant them for one year.

Lexington, Nov. 29—3t

ELEGANT DOMESTIC
SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, & FANCY
COLORED BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

THE Subscriber now offers on RETAIL as well as WHOLESALE, the above articles at such reduced prices that the Philadelphia market can offer no superior advantages in speculation. He engages to sell them as low as they can be purchased in the United States without any addition of transportation or commission. The public may be assured that cloths manufactured in the same manner and at the same time and place, have been worn, admired for their softness, durability, the brilliancy and permanency of their color by gentlemen of taste in this country. It is hoped that the friends of Domestic manufactures in this and the adjacent towns and counties will continue their favors, and please to call with their friends at the Store of Messrs. Lutter Stephens and Co. directly opposite to the Office of the Bank of the United States, where the CLOTHS are offered for sale.

H. F. CLARK.
Lexington, Nov. 29—3t

SALES AT AUCTION.

By BUCK, BRADFORD & MCGOWAN.
THIS MORNING, Nov. 29,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
CORDS, VESTINGS,
GINGHAMS, CALICOES,
WASHED ROSE, MADRASS HKFS.
1 MEDICINE CHEST,
20 PICS LEAD, &c. &c.

Nov. 29—1t

Surgical Institution Lottery, OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

100,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.
50,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 DOLLARS.	5,000 DOLLARS.

CORON'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
November 6, 1817.

For the information of adventurers throughout the United States, the following memorandum is published, shewing the exact time fixed for the drawing with the particular days on which the Stationary premiums will be awarded; it having been determined to allow a short space between each drawing with a view of giving an opportunity to distant adventurers to renew their small prizes previous to the eighth and ninth days, on which days the great Capitals of Fifty Thousand and One Hundred Thousand Dollars will be drawn.

THE DRAWING BEGINS

On WEDNESDAY, 26th of this month (November.)

1st drawing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26th—
The first drawn Number will be entitled to 5,000 DOLLARS.

2d — THURSDAY, Dec. 2nd—
4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to 500 DOLLARS.

3d — THURSDAY, 4th—
4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to 1,000 DOLLARS.

4th — THURSDAY, 9th—
1st drawn Number will be entitled to 5,000 DOLLARS.

5th — THURSDAY, 11th—
4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to 500 DOLLARS.

6th — THURSDAY, 16th—
1st drawn Number will be entitled to 10,000 DOLLARS.

7th — THURSDAY, 18th—
4 first drawn Nos. will be each entitled to 500 DOLLARS.

8th — WEDNESDAY, 24th, 25th, day before Christmas—
1st drawn Number will be entitled to 50,000 DOLLARS.

9th — THURSDAY, January 1st, 2nd, New-Year's-day—
1st drawn Number will be entitled to 100,000 DOLLARS.

10th and last drawing WEDNESDAY 7th—Sixty days after which time all the Prizes become payable.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE
BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The very few tickets remaining on hand in this splendid lottery, and the immense value of the prizes to be drawn on the eighth and ninth days will certainly enhance their value to a very high price, particularly if the holding capital of Twenty Thousand Dollars be then remaining in the wheel; therefore persons not yet supplied, should lose no time in forwarding their orders, as the price of tickets will be advanced to SIXTY DOLLARS at the opening of the wheels the first day.

PRESENT PRICES:
Which costs only—May produce

Whole Ticket, -	\$ 55 00 -	100,000 DOLLARS.
Half, -	27 50 -	50,000 DOLLARS.
Quarter, -	13 75 -	25,000 DOLLARS.
Fifth, -	11 00 -	20,000 DOLLARS.
Eighth, -	6 87 -	12,500 DOLLARS.
Tenth, -	5 50 -	10,000 DOLLARS.
Sixteenth, -	3 43 -	6,250 DOLLARS.

To be had in a variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 110, Market-st.

Where have been sold in the late Lotteries Capital Prizes of \$50,000—\$40,000—\$30,000—\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000 &c. &c. amounting to upwards of A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Orders from any part of the Union, for WHOLE TICKETS or SHARES, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the present or late lotteries, post paid, will be attended to with the same promptness and punctuality, as if on personal application, addressed to

J. T. COHEN, Jr.
No. 110, Market-st. Baltimore.

PURCHASERS of a single ticket or more in the Surgical Institution Lottery, or in shares to the amount of Fifty Dollars, if bought at Cohen's Office, will be furnished during the drawing with "COHEN'S LOTTERY GAZETTE and REGISTER," which will contain the Managers' Official List of all the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes drawn each day.

November 22—2t

FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, who, if not sold at private sale by the first of January, will, on that day, be disposed of at public auction.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 22—7t

Cash for Wheat and Corn.

THE subscribers are now prepared to receive the above articles.—They are giving for WHEAT 62½ cents per bushel, and for CORN in the ears 51 50 cents per barrel, Cash in hand.

JOHN & THO. P. HART,
Tammam Mills.

<

PROPOSAL

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK ENTITLED

*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,
Upon the all-important subject in Church Gov-
ernment, What are the Legitimate Terms of
Admission to Visible Church Communion?*

BY ADAM RANKIN,

Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

It is agreed, that communion presupposes
union; and that, in every association, signals
are essential to union and communion; and
that invisible union is essential to divine com-
munion. But the question is, Whether invis-
ible union alone entitles to visible sacramental
communion? This is affirmed on one side, and
denied by the other, who maintains that pro-
fessional union is essential to sacramental com-
munion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.
A Professor of Theology;
His Session;
A Dutch Female;
Cava, the Professor's wife, and
Adult Sons and Daughters;
A Doctor of Divinity, and
The joint Session of both the Doctors.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.
The Professor of Theology, and
A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and
His Student, now on trial for holy office.

These debate the above point before the
Grand Sanhedrim; 1st, From Scripture; 2d,
From facts in the primitive Christian Church;
3d, In the times of reformation; 4th, From
that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.

Part 3d, Objections answered; Part 4th,
The consequences of sectarian and Anti-Sec-
tarian communion in relation to a particular
church; to the church at large, and the sur-
rounding world.

The Sanhedrim is an august assembly of di-
vines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom
of the age.

The President, the judge and moderator;
for he acts in each as occasion requires, with
the utmost propriety and comely majesty, sup-
ports order, and conducts the debate.

The Professor is a thorough-bred divine,
second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a pro-
fessor of theology with great eclat; but where
from mature or habit contracted in his of-
fice, is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of
handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in
modesty pays due respect to his minister, pro-
fessor and antagonist; but to no man will sac-
rifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there
was unbounded confidence; all liberties given
and taken which might enable each party to
do justice to the subject and amuse the assem-
bly with words of witty invention, without fear
of offence; by which their Dialogues merited
the name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in the form of an
octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine pa-
per, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers, thus bound, will be
\$2.50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine
paper and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on
coarse paper, in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who
will interest themselves in this work, shall be
acknowledged at least with the common tythe.

The author intends to publish a list of the
subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.

When 500 copies are subscribed, the work
shall go to press.

The public's humble Servant,

A. RANKIN.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—tf

Subscriptions received to the above work,
at this office.

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-
tion to devote himself to the practice of
Law. His office is kept in a front room of the
brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's
Lan. 1—tf January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.

Wanted a large quantity of
GOOD SOUND WOOD,
FOR which the highest price will be given
in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON
WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—tf

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-
tle under the direction of the *Agricultural So-
ciety*, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-
venience of those who wish to improve their
breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price;
good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal
of his kind in the state; his calves selling
from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and
from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I
have not heard of a single one of an inferior
description—all are greatly superior to those
of other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.
Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

WANTED.

ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Print-
ing Business. None but such as have a
tolerably good English education at least, with
correct moral characters, will be taken. Ap-
ply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
July 26—

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON.

Are prepared to execute every kind of
PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and
promptitude, such as

CARDS, HEAD-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,
BLACK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete offices
in the country, for printing jobs of every des-
cription; and respectfully solicit a continuance
of that liberal share of support, with which the
Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto
been favored. July 26—tf

TOBACCO NOTES,

For sale at the office of the
Kentucky Gazette.

November 1—tf

CARDING & FULLING,

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort
road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL
carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING &
FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the
best manner, at all times, having water the
year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of
very strong coarse Sattinet, very suitable for
Negroes clothing, and some Woollen.
THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816.—34—tf

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Mill street,
opposite Mr. Dimeson's; at present occu-
pied by Andrew Stinton. Enquire of
Nov. 15, 1817.—St. ANDW. MCALLA.

TO FARMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the
Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET,
entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Ac-
count of the English Cattle in Kentucky;
and Extracts from Various Publications,
showing the Value and Importance of the
Imported Breed of Cattle, together with
some other useful Papers. Collected and
Published by some of the Members of the
Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25
cents.
Lexington, October 4.—40—tf



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the
town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-
ders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends
and the public in general, that he now carries
it on in all its branches; that all kinds of
BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had
on the shortest notice and in the best manner;
also BELLS for taverns, count-houses, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.
I will give the highest price in Cash for
thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816.—32—tf

BLANK, PAPER, &c.

WRITING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
BLANK DEEDS,
WARRANTS, PASSES,
BILLS OF LADING,
BANK CHECKS,
INDENTURES,
MASONIC DIPLOMAS,
GAMUTS—and
All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates,
sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the
office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—tf

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky.
on Short street, first Brick House below
Lanphear's Hotel) wishes to sell the HOUSE
and LOT in which he now lives; a well built
brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22,
convenient back buildings, good water, stables,
carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5
acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by
150, on one of which lots is a well built two
story log house, a good well of water, stable,
&c. All of which property will be sold for below
its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for
Land in the country.
June 16. 6m

TECUMSEH

Will be kept by the subscriber until the
first of April next, to be let to Cows, at
Ten Dollars each Cow, to be paid in every in-
stance before the Cow is taken away.

TECUMSEH was imported from England
the present year by Sanders, Smith and Tegen-
den; his form is unexceptionable, beautifully
marked, red with a little white; two years
old last spring.

Tecumseh is the true Holderness breed,
which is the largest breed of cattle known in
England. He is the only animal of that breed
of this importation, and the only one known
in this country; as milkers, it is universally ad-
mitted, and proved from actual experiments,
to be the best breed in England.

Persons desirous of improving their breed of
cattle so as to obtain a large quantity of milk,
butter, cheese, or beef, would do well to make
an early application; the number of Cows will
be limited.

WILL T. BANTON.

Lexington, Nov. 15—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or was stolen from Versa illes, to
the night of the 26th of October, a BAY
HORSE, seven years old, shod all round, both
hind feet white, has a lump near the top of his
near shoulder blade, occasioned by the year;
he has a curl in the hair on the right hind ham,
his hair curling each way from just above the
hock; has a slim mane and tail; some white
spots on the top of his head, occasioned by the
blind bridle; sharp rump and slim made be-
hind; blaze face and Roman nose; a smooth
peer, but in deep roads can be made to trot.
The above reward will be paid to any person
who will deliver the said horse to the subscri-
ber in Georgetown.

JOB STEVENSON.

N.B. The Editors of the Gazette in Lex-
ington, and Argus in Frankfort, will please insert
the above advertisement in their respective
papers three weeks, and forward their ac-
counts to this office for collection.
Nov. 15—3t

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN up in Fayette county, near the
mouth of Jack's creek, by Hoy Flournoy,
to wit, one grey mare about 14 hands 3 inches
high, 8 years old, the cap of the hip bone knock-
ed off—appraised to \$50. Also, 1 sorrel mare,
14 hands high, ten years old, a small star in
her forehead, with an old scar on her near but-
tock—appraised to \$50. Also, one bay mare,
14 hands high, with a long star in her face,
both hind feet white, with small saddle spots
on her back, the bone of her withers consid-
erably sunk, five years old—appraised to \$25,
the 2d day of September, 1817.

A Copy. Attest, J. C. RODES, Clk.
Nov. 15—3t

An Office to Rent.

THE front room of the house on Jordan's
Row, opposite the Court House, lately
occupied by Mr. Rhinelanders, is now at liberty;
it is well calculated for an office, and may be
entered into immediately. For particulars,
apply at this Office, or to

MASLIN SMITH.

Nov. 1—tf

Wanted Immediately,

FOURTEEN thousand of the best poplar
SHINGLES, for which cash will be given.
Apply at this office, or to

MASLIN SMITH.

Nov. 1—tf

CANDLE WICK.

COTTON Wick of different qualities, for
sale at the Domestic Warehouse lately
kept by Lewis Sanders.
Nov. 15, 1817.—3t

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on Monday the 10th
inst. a Negro Woman, named AMY.—
She is likely, of a yellow complexion; very
sensible and ingenious; has trained a great
deal in Lexington, and is supposed to be there
now, getting work by means of a forged per-
mission. I hereby forwarn any person from
harboring or employing said Negro; and will
be much obliged to any one who will put her
in jail. SUSANNA ROBINSON.
Fayette county, Nov. 22—3t

BRADFORD & WILSON,

BOOK BINDERS.
HAVE removed their Shop to the new
framed house on Upper-street, opposite to
Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction
Room; where they intend carrying on the
above business extensively, and in all its vari-
ety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can
be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern,
and bound either with plain or with patent iron
backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in su-
perior style and on the shortest notice.
Lexington, July 12—tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All those having demands on the firm, are re-
quested to apply to Ashton & Beach, for the same.
All indebted to the firm are to make
payment to Ashton & Beach, who are author-
ized to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 23, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on
at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where car-
riages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired
on the shortest notice, and in nearest manner,
and on the most reasonable terms.

THE WESTERN

Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing
Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,
(many years in London, and five years
in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies
and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that
he has removed to Lexington, where he man-
ufactures Piano Fortes, which, for goodness,
beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled
from any source; on the truth of which asser-
tion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to
ask that patronage from a discerning public, for
which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is
found that his Pianos (on the result of long
experience) are preferable to others of Amer-
ican make, and no deceiver—and equal to the
best imported—made of better materials—stand
the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that
he will meet that encouragement that skill, li-
berality and industry may reasonably hope for
from a liberal public; which will at all times be
gratefully received by their most obedient ser-
vant.
December 27, 1816.—52—tf



STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has
on hand stills of different sizes and of the
best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a
quantity of Copper, which enables him to fur-
nish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at
the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry
on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.

Two or three Journeymen Tanners would
be employed, to whom the highest wages will
be given. M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.—The sub-
scriber has lately enlarged his establish-
ment by additional buildings, and will now be
enabled to supply the public by wholesale and
retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal
in quality to any manufactured in the United
States, and with the best DIPPED and
MOLDED CANDLES. Commissioners, Con-
tractors and Merchants, who may purchase
those articles either for the foreign or home
markets, or those who want them for domestic
use, will find it to their interest to call on
him, or to give him their orders, which will
be promptly attended to and faithfully ex-
ecuted. JOHN BRIDGES.

Corner of Water and Main streets, next
to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and
Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES
and POT ASHES, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. FAUCHER acknowledges, with gra-
titude, the favors and encouragement
she has received from the Ladies of Lexington
and its vicinity; and informs them that she has
removed from Main-street, to a Brick House
on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs.
Bradford & Megowan's Auction Store, where
she will continue the MILLINERY BUSI-
NESS as formerly, with the altering and
bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the
neatest manner. She has on hand, and will
constantly keep, a handsome assortment of
RIBBONS, with other trimmings, of the newest
Fashion, which she will furnish remarkably
low. Also, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAPE and
MUSLIN, and crimping of every description,
done at the shortest notice, on the most rea-
sonable terms.
Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

CASH
Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and
COARSE HORSE HAIR & COW TAILS,
at the Auction and Commission Store of
A. LEGRAND & CO.
Lexington, Sept. 13—tf

TOBACCO.
1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of
Jan 17—3—tf J. T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington Steam Mill.
THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in
complete operation. The business will
hereafter be conducted under the firm of
ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-
ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran
and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the
customary prices. The Company continue to
purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-
ket price will be given. They also want a
quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whis-
key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper-stuff,
for which they will give a liberal price. They
have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card-
ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-
ity; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.
MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Ken-
tucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book
Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy,
Bradford's Kentucky Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1818.
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. tf

ENTERTAINMENT.



"Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he
still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old
stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st.
and the Court-house, where he hopes by his
attention, to merit a continuation of the sup-
port that has been so liberally given to the
house, particularly by travellers and others.
JABEZ VIGGS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind. Cot-
ton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one Spinning Throfile of 108 spindles,
with all the necessary preparation machinery;
and will have finished by the first of January,
1817, two more machines of the same amount.
Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,
can also be accommodated with a first rate
workman to superintend their business.
42— October 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

A LE GRAND having taken into partner-
ship Mr. CHARLES LEWANS, the Auction
and Commission Business will in future be
conducted under the firm of
A. LE GRAND & CO.
13th Sept 1817 tf

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of
parties.

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the
business of said concern will be closed by the
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-
debted thereto, to come forward and settle
their accounts respectively. And to whom
these will also please to apply to whom the
firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27—tf

ELEGANT GENERAL ATLAS.

THE subscribers, in connection with J. H.
TEDDY, Geographer, propose publishing
by subscription, A SERIES OF GENERAL
SHEET MAPS, consisting of those only which
are calculated for common use, and embracing
all the recent discoveries and changes up to
the time of publication. The set consisting of
twelve sheets, as follows: Maps of the World,
globular projection, 2 sheets.—The World,
Mercator's projection, America, Europe, Asia,
Africa, North America, South America, 2
sheets.—United States, and the British Posses-
sions in North America—will be delivered to
subscribers on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
1. The size of each sheet will be about 20
by 22 inches, engraved in the first style, with the
latest and most authentic documents.
2. They will be printed on superior vellum
paper, manufactured for the work, and colored
in an elegant and appropriate manner.
3. They will be published in three numbers,
each containing four sheets, and delivered to
subscribers, folded on guards, at \$6 a number,
payable on delivery.
4. Persons collecting subscriptions for six
sets, and becoming responsible for their pay-
ment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.
Subscriptions will be received by the pub-
lishers in Philadelphia, at No. 10, Library
street, (where some of the Maps may be seen)
and by J. H. Eddy, New-York.

The utility and convenience of Maps of the
description now presented to the public will
be most fully acknowledged by all persons ac-
quainted with the subject. Being Maps of gen-
eral reference; they contain every place of
any importance, without those minute and use-
less details which are often embraced in expen-
sive works of this nature, which are calculated
rather to retard than accelerate geographical
information.

Sheet Maps, when carefully delineated, are
in many respects greatly superior to those of
a larger size: they are procured at less than
one fourth of the expense, are more portable,
and used with greater facility, either in the
sheet or mounted on rollers, as may be most
convenient to the possessor; they also afford
at a single glance, a more satisfactory view of
the various situations, with the comparative
importance of all the different Nations which
they represent.

To Travellers, Maps of this description will
be found highly interesting and convenient, as
they furnish a distinct view of the principal
Cities, Towns and Villages, the Seas, Lakes,
Rivers and Mountains, with the extent of the
Kingdoms, States and Principalities of the
known World.

The materials for these Maps have been
carefully selected and arranged in the most
approved manner for the general reference;
the Chart of the World will exhibit the routes
of all the eminent circumnavigators, and all
other matter added which can contribute in any
manner to its accuracy and utility. The other
Maps were prepared with equal care and at-
tention, the proof sheets of which, together
with that of the World, will be revised and cor-
rected by J. H. Eddy, and all the recent discov-
eries and improvements inserted.

It is deemed unnecessary to urge any thing
further in recommendation of the work, as
specimens will be submitted to the public, as
far as circumstances shall render it practicable.
With this view, and relying on the accuracy
and correctness of the Maps to ensure an ade-
quate remuneration, the publishers were in-
duced to commence the engraving, without
soliciting patronage, until they should be en-
abled to exhibit a portion of the work at the
same time; they have accordingly prepared
the Maps of Europe and Mercator's World for
that purpose, which are now ready for the
inspection of persons inclined to aid the under-
taking.

It was originally intended by the publishers
of the AMERICAN ATLAS, (the terms and pro-
spectus of which have been submitted to the
public,) to have incorporated the above Maps
with that work; it has since, however, been
considered proper to publish them separately,
as the size of the State Maps will differ mate-
rially from those now offered. The plan of the
AMERICAN ATLAS, as altered, will be hereafter
presented to the citizens of the United States
or their support.

Tanner, Vallance, Kearny & Co.
Philadelphia.
Nov. 15—St
Subscriptions to the above work received
at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

(Late Foreman to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.)
GRATEFUL for the very flattering encour-
agement he has received since his com-
mencement in business, returns his sincere ac-
knowledgments to his numerous friends and
the public in general, and begs to assure them
that having completed arrangements for more
extensively carrying on his business, their or-
ders shall be attended to with a degree of
punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled
in the western country.

Gentlemen once leaving their measures with
him and addressing him by letter, can have
complete suits of the most fashionable clothes
sent to any part of the country on the shortest
notice.

NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS,
LADIES HABITS, &c. executed in a super-
ior style.

Two or three young lads of respectable
families will be taken as apprentices.
A few good JOHANNESBURG HATLERS
wanted, to whom constant employment and
liberal wages will be given.

The Frankfort Argus, Paris Citizen and
Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the
above three times, and send their bills to this
office for collection.
Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817—tf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to have my unsettled busi-
ness brought to a close, I earnestly re-
quest all who are indebted to call and settle
the sum within sixty days, as all unsettled
accounts, at that time, will be placed in the
hands of an officer, for collection.
GEORGE HAY.
N. B. GEORGE HAY has a large and gen-
eral assortment of Eastern and home-made
SHOES, which he will sell at reduced prices
for cash or good paper.
October 18th, 1817.—St

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit, set.—September Term, 1817.
JOSEPH SMITH, complainant a-
gainst WILLIAM HARRY, and
JAMES OWENS, defendants.
In Chancery.
This day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and the defendant William Harry,
having failed to enter